

## KIN

KI'NOUP. *n. f.* [*king and cup.*] A flower  
June is drawn in a mantle of dark grafs green, and upon  
his head a garland of bents, *kingcaps*, and maidenhair. *Peach.*  
Fair is the *kingcap* that in meadow blows,  
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows. *Gay.*  
KI'NDOM. *n. f.* [from *king*.]  
1. The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch.

You're welcome,  
Most learned, reverend sir, into our *kingdom*. *Shaksf.*  
Moses gave unto them the *kingdom* of Sihon, king of the  
Amorites, and the *kingdom* of Og, king of Bashan. *Num. xxxii.*  
2. A different class or order of beings. A word chiefly used  
among naturalists.

The animal and vegetable *kingdoms* are so nearly joined,  
that if you take the lowest of one, and the highest of the  
other, there will scarce be perceived any difference. *Locke.*  
3. A region; a tract.

The wat'ry *kingdom* is no bar  
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,  
As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia. *Shaksf. Merch. of Ven.*  
KI'NGFISHER. *n. f.* A species of bird.  
When dew refreshing on the pasture fields  
The moon bestows, *kingfishers* play on those. *May's Virgil.*  
Bitterns, herons, sea-gulls, *kingfishers*, and water-rats, are  
great enemies to fish. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

KI'NGLIKE. } *adj.* [from *king*.]  
KI'NGLY. }  
1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical.

There we'll sit,  
Ruling in large and ample empery,  
O'er France, and all her almost *kingly* dukedoms. *Shaksf.*  
Yet this place  
Had been thy *kingly* seat, and here thy race,  
From all the ends of peopled earth, had come  
To reverence thee. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

In Sparta, a *kingly* government, though the people were  
perfectly free, the administration was in the two kings and  
the ephori. *Swift.*

The cities of Greece, when they drove out their tyranni-  
cal kings, either chose others from a new family, or abolished  
the *kingly* government, and became free states. *Swift.*

2. Belonging to a king.  
Why liest thou with the vile  
In loathsome beds, and leav'st the *kingly* couch  
A watch-cake to a common 'larum-bell? *Shaksf. H. IV.*

Then shalt thou give me with thy *kingly* hand,  
What husband in thy power I will command. *Shakspeare.*  
Noble; august.

He was not born to live a subject life, each action of his  
bearing in it majesty, such a *kingly* entertainment, such a *kingly*  
magnificence, such a *kingly* heart for enterprizes. *Sidney.*

I am far better born than is the king;  
More like a king, more *kingly* in my thoughts. *Shaksf.*  
KI'NGLY. *adv.* With an air of royalty; with superior dignity.

Adam bow'd low; he, *kingly*, from his state  
Inclin'd not. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
His hat, which never vail'd to human pride,  
Walker with reverence took, and laid aside;  
Low bow'd the rest, he, *kingly*, did but nod. *Dunciad.*

KI'NGSE'VIL. *n. f.* [*king and evil*.] A scrofulous distemper,  
in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured  
by the touch of the king.

Sore eyes are frequently a species of the *kingsevil*, and take  
their beginning from vicious humours inflaming the tunica  
adnata. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

KI'NGSHIP. *n. f.* [from *king*.] Royalty; monarchy.  
They designed and proposed to me the new modelling of  
sovereignty and *kingship*, without any reality of power, or  
without any necessity of subjection and obedience. *K. Charles.*

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his  
army believed him real in his zeal against *kingship*; but when  
they found out the impotence, upon his aspiring to the same  
himself, he was presently deserted and opposed by them, and  
never able to crown his usurped greatness with the addition of  
that title which he passionately thirsted after. *South.*

KI'NGSPEAR. *n. f.* A plant.  
The stalk is round, smooth, strong, and branchy; the  
leaves like those of a leek, but stronger and narrower: the  
flowers are divided commonly as far as the basis, naked, stel-  
lated, and embracing the ovary like a calyx: the apex of the  
ovary puts forth six stamina, and a long tube from the centre,  
which becomes a roundish fruit, carnos, triangular, divided  
into three partitions inclosing triangular seeds. *Miller.*

KI'NGSTONE. *n. f.* A fish.  
KI'NSFOLK. *n. f.* [*kin and folk*.] Relations; those who are of  
the same family.

Those lords, since their first grants of those lands, have  
bestowed them amongst their *kinsfolk*. *Spenser.*  
My *kinsfolk* have failed, and my familiar friends forgotten  
me. *Jeb. xix. 14.*

KI'NSMAN. *n. f.* [*kin and man*.] A man of the same race or  
family.

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The jury he made to be chosen out of their nearest *kinmen*,  
and their judges he made of their own fathers. *Spenser.*  
Both fair, and both of royal blood they seem'd,  
Whom *kinmen* to the crown the heralds deem'd. *Dryden.*

Let me stand excluded from my right,  
Robb'd of my *kinman's* arms, who first appear'd in fight.

There is a branch of the Medicis in Naples: the head of it  
has been owned as a *kinman* by the great dukes, and 'tis thought  
will succeed to his dominions. *Addison on Italy.*

KI'NSWOMAN. *n. f.* [*kin and woman*.] A female relation.  
A young noble lady, near *kinwoman* to the fair Helen,  
queen of Corinth, was come thither. *Sidney.*

The duke was as much in love with wit as he was with his  
*kinwoman*. *Donni's Letters.*

KIRK. *n. f.* [*cynce*, Saxon; *xvriaxxh*.] An old word for a  
church, yet retained in Scotland.

Home they hasten the poets to light,  
And all the *kirk* pillars ere day-light,  
With hawthorn buds, and sweet eglantine. *Spenser.*

Nor is it all the nation hath these spots,  
There is a church as well as *kirk* of Scots. *Cleaveland.*  
What one party thought to river by the Scots, that the other  
contemns, despising the *kirk* government and discipline of the  
Scots. *King Charles.*

KI'RTLE. *n. f.* [*cynzel*, Saxon.] An upper garment; a gown.  
All in a *kirtle* of discoloured fay  
He clothed was. *Fairy Queen.*

What stuff wilt thou have a *kirtle* of? Thou shalt have a  
cap to-morrow. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*  
Thy gowns, thy shoes, thy beds of roses,  
Thy cap, thy *kirtle*, and thy posies,  
Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten,  
In folly ripe, in reason rotten. *Raleigh.*

To KISS. *v. a.* [*cusan*, Welsh; *x'w*.]  
1. To touch with the lips.  
But who those ruddy lips can mis,  
Which blessed fill themselves do *kiss*. *Sidney.*

He took  
The bride about the neck, and *kiss* her lips  
With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting  
All the church echo'd. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

Their lips were four red roses on a stalk,  
And in their summer beauty *kiss'd* each other. *Shak. R. III.*  
2. To treat with fondness.  
The hearts of princes *kiss* obedience,  
So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits,  
They swell and grow as terrible as storms. *Shak. H. VIII.*

3. To touch gently.  
The moon shines bright: in such a night as this,  
When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees,  
And they did make no noise. *Shaksf. Merch. of Venice.*

KISS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips.  
What fence had I of her stol'n hours or lust?  
I found not Cassio's *kisses* on her lips. *Shaksf. Othello.*

Upon my livid lips bestow a *kiss*:  
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss!  
KI'SSER. *n. f.* [from *kiss*.] One that kisses.

KI'SSINGCRUST. *n. f.* [*kissing and crust*.] Crust formed where  
one loaf in the oven touches another.  
These baked him *kissingcrusts*, and those  
Brought him small beer. *King's Cookery.*

KIT. *n. f.* [*kittie*, Dutch.]  
1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*  
2. A small diminutive fiddle.  
'Tis kept in a case fitted to it, almost like a dancing-master's  
*kit*. *Grew's Museum.*

3. A small wooden vessel, in which Newcastle salmon is sent up  
to town.

KI'TCHEN. *n. f.* [*kegin*, Welsh; *keg*, Flemish; *cjence*, Sax.  
*cuisine*, French; *cucina*, Italian; *kyhen*, Erse.] The room in  
a house where the provisions are cooked.

These being culpable of this crime, or favourers of their  
friends, which are such by whom their *kitchens* are sometimes  
amended, will not suffer any such statute to pass. *Spenser.*

Can we judge it a thing seemly for any man to go about the  
building of an house to the God of heaven, with no other ap-  
pearance than if his end were to rear up a *kitchen* or a parlour  
for his own use? *Hosier.*

He was taken into service in his court to a bafe office in his  
*kitchen*; so that he turned a broach that had worn a crown. *Bac.*  
We see no new built palaces aspire,  
No *kitchens* emulate the vestal fire. *Pope.*

KI'TCHENGARDEN. *n. f.* [*kitchen and garden*.] Garden in  
which esculent plants are produced.  
Gardens, if planted with such things as are fit for food, are  
called *kitchengardens*. *Bacon.*

A *kitchengarden* is a more pleasant sight than the finest  
orangery. *Spektator.*  
KI'TCHENMAID. *n. f.* [*kitchen and maid*.] A cookmaid.

KI'TCHENSTUFF. *n. f.* [*kitchen and stuff*.] The fat of meat  
scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan. *As*

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As a thrifty wench scrapes *kitchenstuff*,  
And barreling the droppings and the snuff  
Of wasting candles, which in thirty year,  
Reliquely kept, perchance buys wedding cheer. *Donne.*

Instead of *kitchenstuff* some cry  
A gospel preaching ministry. *Hudibras.*

KI'TCHENWENCH. *n. f.* [*kitchen and wench*.] Scullion; maid  
employed to clean the instruments of cookery. *Shakspeare.*

Laura to his lady was but a *kitchenwench*. *Swift.*  
KI'TCHENWORK. *n. f.* [*kitchen and work*.] Cookery; work  
done in the kitchen.

KITE. *n. f.* [*cjca*, Saxon.]  
1. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens.  
Ravenous crows and *kites*  
Fly o'er our heads. *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*

More pity that the eagle should be mew'd,  
While *kites* and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shaksf. R. III.*  
The heron, when the foarath high, so as sometimes she is  
seen to pass over a cloud, sheweth winds; but *kites*, flying  
aloft, shew fair and dry weather. *Bacon.*

A leopard and a cat seem to differ just as a *kite* doth from  
an eagle. *Grew.*  
2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity.  
Detested *kite*! thou liest. *Shaksf. King Lear.*

3. A fictitious bird made of paper.  
A man may have a great estate conveyed to him; but if he  
will madly burn, or childishly make paper *kites* of his deeds,  
he forfeits his title with his evidence. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

KI'TESFOOT. *n. f.* A plant.  
KI'TTEN. *n. f.* [*kattien*, Dutch.] A young cat.  
That a mare will sooner drown than an horse is not expe-  
rienced, nor is the fame observed in the drowning of whelps  
and *kittens*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

It was scratched in playing with a *kitten*. *Wifeman.*  
Helen was just flipp into bed;  
Her eyebrows on the toilet lay,  
Away the *kitten* with them fled,  
As fees belonging to her prey. *Prior.*

To KI'TTEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats.  
So it would have done  
At the same season, if your mother's cat  
Had *kitten'd*, though yourself had ne'er been born. *Shaksf.*

The eagle timbered upon the top of a high oak, and the  
cat *kitten'd* in the hollow trunk of it. *L'Estrange.*  
To KNAVE. *v. n.* [from *clack*.]  
1. To make a small sharp noise.

2. In Scotland it denotes to pilfer or steal away suddenly with a  
snatch.  
To KNAVE. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch; *knapp*, Erse.] To bite.

Perhaps properly to bite something brittle, that makes a noise  
when it is broken; so as that *knave* and *knave* may be the same.  
I had much rather lie *knapping* the crafts, without fear, in my  
own hole, than be mistress of the world with cares. *L'Estrange.*

An ass was willing, in a hard Winter, for a little warm  
weather, and a mouthful of fresh grafs to *knave* upon. *L'Estr.*  
KNA'CK. *n. f.* [*enac*, Welsh, fly knavery; *cnanage*, Irish, Sax.]  
1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.  
When I was young, I was wont  
To load my fle with *knacks*: I would have ranfack'd  
The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it  
To her acceptance. *Shaksf. Winter's Tale.*

For thee, fond boy,  
If I may ever know thou do'st but fi:h  
That thou no more shalt see this *knack*, as never  
I mean thou shalt, we'll bar thee from success. *Shaksf.*

This cap was moulded on a porringer,  
A velvet dish; fie, fie, 'tis lewd and filthy:  
Why 'tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,  
A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakspeare.*

But is't not presumption to write verse to you,  
Who make the better poems of the two?  
For all these pretty *knacks* that you compose,  
Alas, what are they but poems in prose! *Denham.*

He expounded both his pockets,  
And found a watch, with rings and lockets;  
A copper-plate, with almanacks  
Engrav'd upon't, with other *knacks*. *Hudibras.*

2. A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity.  
I'll teach you the *knacks*  
Of eating of flax,  
And out of their noses  
Draw ribbands and posies. *Ben. Jonson's Gypsies.*

The *knack* of fast and loose passes with foolish people for a  
turn of wit; but they are not aware all this while of the de-  
perate consequences of an ill habit. *L'Estrange.*

There is a certain *knack* in the art of conversation that gives  
a good grace to many things, by the manner and address of  
handling them. *L'Estrange.*

Knaves, who in full assemblies have the *knack*  
Of turning truth to lies, and white to black. *Dryden.*  
My author has a great *knack* at remarks: in the end he makes

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another, about our refining in controversy, and coming nearer  
and nearer to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*  
The dean was famous in his time,  
And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme. *Swift.*

3. A nice trick.  
For how should equal colours do the *knack*?  
Cameleons who can paint in white and black? *Pope.*

To KNA'CK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a sharp quick  
noise, as when a stick breaks.  
KNA'CKER. *n. f.* [from *knack*.]  
1. A maker of small work.

One part for plow-wright, cartwright, *knacker*, and smith.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
2. A ropemaker. [*Reffio*, Latin]  
KNA'G. *n. f.* [*knag*, a wart, Danish. It is retain'd in Scotland.]  
A hard knot in wood.

KNA'GGY. *adj.* [from *knag*.] Knotty; fet with hard rough knots.  
KNA'P. *n. f.* [*enap*, Welsh, a protuberance, or a broken piece;  
*cnep*, Saxon, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a swelling  
prominence.

You shall see many fine feats set upon a *knop* of ground, en-  
vironed with higher hills round about it, whereby the heat of  
the sun is pent in, and the wind gathereth as in troughs. *Bacon.*  
To KNA'P. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]

1. To bite; to break short.  
He *knapp'd* the spear in sunder. *Common Prayer.*  
He will *knapp* the spears a-pieces with his teeth. *Morse.*

2. [*Knapp*, Erse.] To strike so as to make a sharp noise like  
that of breaking.  
*Knapp* a pair of tongs some depth in a vessel of water, and  
you shall hear the found of the tongs. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*

To KNA'P. *v. n.* To make a short sharp noise.  
I reduced shoulders so soon, that the standers-by heard them  
*knapp* in before they knew they were out. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

To KNA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *knapp*.] To break off with a sharp  
quick noise. *Ainsworth.*  
KNA'PSACK. *n. f.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a  
soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions.

The constitutions of this church shall not be repealed, 'till  
I see more religious motives than soldiers carry in their *knapsacks*. *King Charles.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot  
it farthest: there are hedges in Summer, and barns in Winter  
to be found: I with my *vine sack*, and you with your bottle at  
your back: we'll leave honour to madmen, and riches to  
knaves, and travel 'till we come to the ridge of the world. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

KNA'PWEED. *n. f.* [*jacca*, Latin.]  
This is one of the headed plants destitute of spines: the  
cup is squamose; the borders of the leaves are equal, being  
neither serrated nor indented: the florets round the border of  
the head are barren; but those placed in the center are suc-  
ceeded each by one seed, having a down adhering to it. There  
are fifty species of this plant, thirteen of which grow wild in  
England, and the rest are exotics. *Miller.*

KNARE. *n. f.* [*knar*, German.] A hard knot.  
A cake of turf lies baking on the ground,  
And prickly stubs instead of trees are found;  
Or woods with knots and *knar*s deform'd and old,  
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

KNAVE. *n. f.* [*cnapa*, Saxon.]  
1. A boy; a male child.  
2. A servant. Both these are obsolete.

For as the moon the eye doth please  
With gentle beams not hurting fight,  
Yet hath fir sun the greater praise,  
Because from him doth come her light;  
So if my man must praises have,  
What then must I that keep the *knave*? *Sidney.*

He eats and drinks with his domestic slaves;  
A verier hind than any of his *knaves*. *Dryden.*

3. A petty rascal; a scoundrel; a dishonest fellow.  
Most men rather brook their being reputed *knaves*, than for  
their honesty be accounted fools; *knaves*, in the mean time,  
passing for a name of credit. *Saul's Sermon.*

When both plaintiff and defendant happen to be crafty  
*knaves*, there's equity against both. *L'Estrange.*

An honest man may take a *knave's* advice;  
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice.  
See all our fools aspiring to be *knaves*. *Dryden.*

4. A card with a soldier painted on it.  
For 'twill return, and turn t' account,  
If we are brought in play upon't,  
Or but by casting *knaves* get in,  
What pow'r can hinder us to win? *Hudibras.*

KNA'VERY. *n. f.* [from *knave*.]  
1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villainy.  
Here's no *knavery*! See, to beguile the old folks, how the  
young folks lay their heads together. *Shakspeare.*

If I thought it were not a piece of honesty to acquaint the  
king withal, I would do't; I hold it the more *knavery* to con-  
ceal it. *Shaksf. Winter's Tale.*